

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1781.

Number V.

Mr. COLLINS,

THE several preservative remedies I have prescribed in the course of my foregoing numbers, I submit to the candid consideration of my fellow-citizens; I hope they will indulge me, when I make bold to add another, which seems in a natural deduction to follow from the former.

8. *Let every citizen freely contribute his proportion of the taxes necessary for the support of the war.*—Here I mention a subject of the last importance to our political salvation, and a matter of uneasiness to some of our citizens (though friends to their country) because not well understood; therefore hope I shall be excused in treating this subject somewhat more fully, in the course of this number.

It is so much the propensity of human nature, rather to preserve present property, than part with it for distant advantages, which they, with the community, in a future day would enjoy, that it too often blinds them, and lays them under a cloud of prejudices, against the clearest and most demonstrative arguments. This I have experienced in my former lucubrations on finance. I therefore beg my candid readers to lay all such prejudices aside; and impartially consider, what I shall endeavour to offer on this important subject.

1. It is self-evident, that a war cannot be carried on against the rage and fury of a powerful enemy, without expence. Such are we necessarily and unavoidably involved in. Can we then expect to be defended without an army?—To have an army without pay, provision and clothing?—To have the supplies of the army conveyed by extensive land-carriages?—I say, can we expect to have all this, without proportionate expences? What was the last French war with an insignificant Canada, in comparison with the present, when we were only as auxiliaries to the powerful empire of Britain? And how many thousands had we then to pay? New-Jersey has paid part of her quota only in the course of this war.

2. Had we military apparatus and a well stocked treasury at the commencement of the present contest? None. We undertook it without arms; without ammunition; without funds. As our cause was just, we appealed to Heaven; and our civil guides relied on the virtue of the people, who most sacredly pledged their honour, by a general association, to support the cause of liberty and property (the motto on almost every Liberty-Pole) at the risk of our lives and fortunes. This association I consider as the very foundation on which the exorbitant demands of Britain were boldly refused; and a dangerous war entered into, for the preservation of every thing dear and valuable to us in this world, with an humble reliance on the kind interpositions of Providence in our favour. Whither or to whom, then, must our civil rulers look for the necessary supplies in this war?—To us; only to us; free citizens of America, whom the relentless fury of our enemies has not been able to impoverish. We are now as amply able to support the war as when it began. To us must they look, who have pledged our word and honour, that our lives and property should be devoted to the support of so glorious a cause. To this has been since added our duty and oaths of allegiance. Do we thus owe allegiance to the state? then we owe that part of our property to it which is required for its defence. Therefore those, to whom we commit the management of the war, have a right to demand a sufficient supply, to be levied in taxes; and we their constituents, lay under the most solemn obligations to pay them.

3. And as much as is sufficient for these valuable purposes (if properly applied) we are able to pay. It is true, many of our citizens have suffered much by the savage depredations of our enemies, but these are not irreparable; our lands, the source of our abilities, they have not been able to destroy. The destruction of our superfluous and luxurious wealth, does not disable us to support the war. Let us only act as we ought to do, and all things will go smooth and easy. Let us forbear purchasing thousands of the superfluities, and the less necessaries of life, and at the end of the year compare things, whether we are not as healthy, and have been as well fed, and as warmly clothed, as when we had them.—Whether, what is so preserved, falls much short of the whole share of our tax? I have tried it, and find what I have thus spared, has been more than double my tax in the course of the present year, and I never

have lived, as to the superfluities of life, above my neighbours: Add to this, how much the present circumstances assist in the paying of taxes. Formerly nothing but wheat, and sometimes Indian-corn, beef and pork, at dull markets, could discharge our debts or pay our taxes: Now we have nothing but there is a demand for, either for the support of the army; or a necessary supply to our neighbours, which pays for what we want of them; so that it appears clearly manifest, the man who paid 1.5 tax in the year 1773, towards the sinking fund; if he will be frugal and prudent, may now (being in equal circumstances) pay thirty or forty; without materially injuring himself or family; and he who will not retrench the superfluities, for the preservation of his liberties and properties, deserves to be distressed for the recovery of his taxes: Add to the foregoing, that the continent allows four and a half dollars for an hundred weight of flour, and all other produce in proportion, which is upon an average double to what it was at the period before mentioned; and it is highly probable to me, that foreign markets would allow our traders to give higher, if there was a possibility to glut their extortionate appetites. Now, whatever foreign markets allow more for our produce, is clear gain to us; if these profits were properly distributed, and not embezzled by a few, we would soon experience the advantageous effects. Whatever we raise the price of the produce we sell for the army, eventually proves the disadvantage of the farmers; but at foreign markets the contrary. If the taxes were collected in the produce of the country, and all the remainder would sell at foreign markets, so as would enable our traders to give double and treble what it formerly was, it is clearly to be seen, how easy the taxes may be paid.

4. We ought to pay taxes to the extent of our abilities *with alacrity*, because we therein have a prospect of surmounting every difficulty. It is evident that the main source of our present distresses has been a neglect of taxing; and however unjust and ruinous the depreciation has been, as to inoffensive and helpless individuals, yet it has paid three or four years expence of the war, and leaves us an encouraging prospect of conquering our national debt. To encourage us in freely contributing our proportion, let us recollect what probably is our debt. Congress tells us in their circular letter of September 13, 1779, that the national accounts stood then thus: two hundred millions of dollars emitted, which at 40 for one is five millions; almost thirty-four millions borrowed, at an average depreciated, perhaps five for one, is about seven millions, let us suppose it nine millions; money due abroad about 2,000,000; total, seventeen millions; arrearages and expences since that time, above the amount of the taxes, between three and six millions; makes the whole somewhat above twenty millions of dollars; about five millions sterling, for the whole continent, which is only the half of one year's expence of England, for the support of the war, over and above ten millions annually, for their peace establishment. Should not a review of our present debts encourage us to pay freely, in order to keep down a grievous national debt, and prevent a continuance of our present embarrassing difficulties?

5. The absolute necessity of it, ought to induce every one to a cordial compliance, for now there is no other resource left; the emitting more money, we know the ruinous effects of; the little in circulation will leave no prospect to depend upon loans, so that taxes alone now can save us. I therefore may justly conclude, *that every man who attempts to oppose taxing to a necessary degree to support the war, must either be stupidly ignorant, or an abandoned enemy to his country.*

6. *The taxes we pay (provided they are properly applied) is bestowing what we can spare, to the best purposes our present circumstances allow;* for, among all temporal enjoyments, civil liberty is the greatest blessing: if so, then the appropriation of our worldly possessions, for the preservation of that happiness, is applying it to the best of purposes.—To pay it now, and not leave it for our posterity to do, is most to our advantage: this will appear manifest if we consider the uses of the money the community may now get in their possession, must be probably applied to. Our frontiers are so situated, that the purchasing and cultivating new lands is impracticable. The natural increase, and the numbers moved to the interior parts of the country, has already overstocked it, which of course must raise the price of land, little of it is, or has been therefore purchased of late, save only by speculators. Hence we have seen so many waste their money upon the superfluities of life, or abandoned dissipation. Had not all such monies been better applied in paying the current expences of the war? If

we now pay off the debts, then, when peace commences, and new worlds for settlement open, may multitudes remove under the encouraging prospect that all the fruits of their toil and labour is to be clear gain to themselves; freed from the discouraging load of taxes, and this will lower the price of lands in the interior parts, to such advantage; that the purchaser will have double the benefit of the whole amount of the taxes he has paid. Consider this matter in another point of view: Suppose it was practicable to obtain sufficient supplies by foreign or domestick loans; for all these would arise an annual interest; which, together with the principal, must in a future day be discharged. Then, if even the most prudent put the money out at interest, which he has to pay in tax, what would his profit be? this his money, principal and interest, must go to pay off these loans; and how many thousands would have squandered away the sums their taxes would have amounted to? and then when these loans were to be paid, they must procure it, perhaps to their ten-fold loss. I know the flattering idea which some have entertained of many foreigners migrating to us after the war, and helping to pay our debt; but I am confident, let us be involved in a large national debt, and we and our children will feel little alleviation from our burthens by the assistance of these foreigners. To say, *let our posterity pay it*, is much worse; for what a brute of a parent must that be, who will run himself and children in debt, for useless superfluities, with a view to make his children pay the principal with the interest, and so entail poverty upon them, without any real benefit to himself.

While I was about delivering my sentiments on this subject, I happened to get the perusal of an excellent treatise of Common Sense, in which he proposes to lay off a new state back of Virginia, to open offices for the sale of these lands, both at home and abroad, which he supposes might supply the necessities of the war; then internal taxation might cease. If the supplies cannot be procured by taxation, to a sufficient amount, without really oppressing the country, then I think such a scheme much preferable to destructive loans. But if the subjects can support the war by taxes (which I presume they can if their money is properly and frugally applied) then taxation appears more safe and beneficial to the community, and that on several accounts. 1. Government cannot depend on these resources, until the lands were actually sold, and the payments secured. 2. The greatest part of this money would then be expected from foreigners, who would not chuse to risk, unless they could procure these lands under their true value; and then aim at lordships of manners in a future day. Why should our posterity be laid under any necessity of paying so much more for a soil they have fought and bled for, to a foreigner? 3. I am afraid that the fees for these officers would be surer paid, than the continental treasury, and perhaps, in the issue, the lands be gone, and we still obliged to pay the taxes in the bargain. 4. After the war, the empire will require much to put it in a proper state of defence; now the subjects cannot lay out their money to better purposes than paying the current debts; then they will want it to make valuable improvements, therefore, if these lands were then disposed of to our own people, on reasonable terms, we would be paid our disbursements, our posterity profit by it, and the empire have a ready fund for supplying its necessities.

Upon the whole, it appears manifest to me, that did Americans know their true interest, they would rather, for the present, wear patched garments, and feed upon common fare, in order to discharge the current debts, than gaudy apparel, and sumptuous dainties, under the increase of a national debt, or squandering away a treasure of future advantage, for a momentary relief. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Feb. 23, 1781.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

From Rivington's Gazette, of June 20.
MADRID, February 5.

The contents of the dispatches lately received by the Imperial Ambassador, have at last transpired, and become the general topick of conversation. In the memorial presented by the said Ambassador, in consequence of these dispatches, to our court, the Emperor professes the most perfect sentiments of friendship towards his Catholic Majesty, and sets forth,—“That lamenting the effusion of blood, and seeing the consequence, which must unavoidably involve several other powers in the present war, his Imperial Majesty could not help expressing his most sincere desire of becoming a mediator in operating a pacification between the belligerent powers. That his Imperial Majesty had communicated these his sentiment

to the Empress of Russia, who, on her part, had promised all the assistance in her power to promote so salutary a measure; and that if his Most Christian Majesty was inclined to listen to the dictates of humanity, his Imperial Majesty would lay before him such propositions, as, from the known equity of the King of Spain, the Emperor was firmly persuaded would be admissible."

To this our court has previously returned for answer; "That his Most Catholic Majesty was extremely sensible of the attention and friendly sentiments of his Imperial and Royal Majesty; sentiments, which he would ever wish to cultivate and to manifest reciprocally. That none of the neutral as well as the belligerent powers could entertain a more ardent and more sincere wish for a speedy and honourable conclusion of the present war, than his Most Catholic Majesty, but that affairs were now in such a situation, that no proposition whatever could be received from any power, without the participation of the court of Versailles."

L O N D O N, March 6.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 23.

"Some important affairs are certainly on the carpet, as for some days past the Prince Stadtholder has been employed till very late at night in his closet, but not the smallest intimation of what it may be, has transpired. To judge from external appearances, one should not imagine that we are at war, every thing is so quiet; which united circumstances makes many imagine and hope an accommodation may take place between this Republick and Great-Britain.

"The men of war building in the several dockyards of these provinces, go on very fast; six of these new built vessels are already commissioned, and several others will be soon.

"It is said the court of Versailles has offered this Republick a considerable number of troops to guard their frontiers, in case they should want them, that their High Mightinesses may employ their own in other parts; but there are reasons which make it very likely that our Sovereigns will rather chuse to decline these apparently generous offers."

K I N G S T O N, (in Jamaica.)

April 21, 1781. The French are apprehensive of a rupture with the court of Vienna, on account of some pretensions which the Emperor has to the dutchy of Lorraine, but which, during the life of his late mother the Empress Queen, he did not think proper to assert, in consideration of the aversion that Princess had for war the latter part of her life; but being now under no further restraint from motives of delicacy, he has directed the imperial Ambassador to make a demand in form of the territories he claims; and, to give a proper efficacy to the application, preparations are making for forming a camp this summer near Frankfort upon the Maine, to consist of 150,000 men.

Sir Samuel Hood is still watching Martinique, and Sir George Rodney remains at St. Eustatia, with 4 sail of the line ready for sea at a moment's warning. Sir George has received orders by a frigate express from England, to deliver up all the English property found on the Dutch islands he has taken possession of.

April 28. Wednesday arrived at Port Royal his Majesty's ship Fox, the Honourable Captain Windsor, with a fleet under his convoy.

This fleet consisted of 99 sail when they left Cork on the 23d of February, under convoy of the Fox, Pegasus and Aurora frigates; but the fourth day after their departure, in a heavy gale of wind, many of them were separated from the convoy. Some of the scattered ships had arrived at the places of their destination in the windward islands, but 35 sail were still missing when Captain Windsor, having collected all those for this island, sailed from St. Eustatia on the 18th instant.

Before he left that island, intelligence was received of the arrival of the March packet at Barbadoes. The packet brings advice, which may be depended on, that a Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the different states of Europe, had met at Vienna, for the purpose of re-establishing peace among the belligerent powers. The Congress had assembled through the mediation of the imperial courts, who threatened to throw their weight into the scale against any power that should not be inclinable to peace on equitable terms. Lord Mount Stuart, Sir Joseph Yorke, and Sir Robert Murray Keith, are Plenipotentiaries from our court. But before the British Ministry would accede to this proposal, they had insisted, and had received assurances that the mutual claims of Great-Britain and her revolted colonies in North-America, should not be subject to their discussion.

Thursday arrived his Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and a rich American brigantine her prize, deeply laden, and the ship Lark from Africa and St. Lucia,

Yesterday also anchored at Port-Royal, the Spanish ship St. Joseph Diana, from La Vera Cruz, bound to the Havanna, loaded with supplies for that garrison, chiefly consisting of flour, beef and gunpowder, and the ship N. D. D. la Cruz, from New-Orleans, bound to join the Spanish armament now besieging Pensacola, with troops on board, consisting of 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 120 rank and file; the former captured the 21st, and the latter the 24th ult. by his Majesty's ship Ulysses, which they parted with the 27th, still continuing her cruise. A few days before the St. Joseph Diana left La Vera Cruz, five Spanish frigates had sailed from that port,

bound to the Havanna, having under their protection four flotas, loaded with immense treasures, on account of his Catholick Majesty. The N. D. D. la Cruz, sailed from New-Orleans with a convoy of 20 sail, which were dispersed in a heavy gale of wind shortly after their departure.

We also learn by these vessels, that the Spaniards had landed 6000 men on Rose-Island at the mouth of the harbour of Pensacola, which place, after reconnoitering, they found to be in so formidable a state of preparation, as induced Don Galvez, the commander in chief, to send expresses to New-Orleans for a reinforcement of 1200 men, consequently their operations must be suspended till that additional force arrives to their assistance.

C H R I S T I A N S T A E D, (St. Croix.) The following is a copy of a letter (said to be) wrote by Admiral Hood, to Admiral Rodney, relative to the late engagement, between the French and British fleets off Martinico. The authenticity of which we cannot warrant, as it was sent us in manuscript, by an anonymous author.

"St. Lucia, (Gros-Islet) May 3, 1781.

"I had the honour of addressing your Excellency under the 23d ult. by the Cyclops, with a detail of the operations of that part of his Majesty's fleet under my command, from the 15th to that day inclusive.

"On the following day I received the honour of your advices by the Sylph cutter, and in consequence thereof I immediately proceeded from this harbour with the ships under my command, to windward of Martinique, in order to intercept the announced reinforcement of the enemy.

"On that station I continued with the whole of my division, extended N. and S. which occupied the extent of the windward coast of the island, and effectually prevented any thing getting in from the eastward, until the 27th ult. when finding the fleet short of water, I was under the necessity of detaching the Ajax, Belliqueux, Monarch and Alfred to St. Lucia, for a supply.

"At three o'clock A. M. on the morning of the 30th, the Triton frigate and Sylph cutter, who had been stationed to the eastward of the fleet en faction, were observed making the night signals, for the approach of the enemy.

"It was immediately repeated by all the ships of the division, and the night signal, for forming the line of battle a head, on the larboard tack, under topsails, at three cables length, for the better intercepting any of the enemy's fleet who might attempt passing us under favour of the night, was made by the Barfleur, confirmed by guns, and repeated by the Cyclops. The Triton and Sylph being at the same time directed to post themselves on the flanks of the fleet, to observe the enemy's motions. In this position his Majesty's fleet lay until morning, which happened to be so very hazy as to prevent our seeing any of the enemy's ships, or even the extremes of our own line, which induced me to contract the extent by signal. At eleven minutes past six, the fog suddenly cleared up, when, to my astonishment, we discovered ourselves nearly surrounded by 22 sail of the line, of which three were three deckers, carrying flags at the fore, main and mizen.

"In this critical situation, the desire of saving his Majesty's fleet surmounted all other considerations. The signal being made for fighting our way through the enemy's defile, was cheerfully and undauntedly obeyed by every commander in the fleet, which they judiciously endeavoured to oppose; at 20 minutes after seven the ships were all in action, and I could perceive, with exulting satisfaction, that although every one had at least double her force to combat with, the superiority of the British fire, the intrepidity and steadiness of his Majesty's officers, supported by the native bravery and discipline of the British tars, proved a bulwark invincible to the enemy, although of near twice their force.

"By ten minutes after eight the ships were all out of action, and continued steering a steady course for this harbour, with no more than ordinary sail: The enemy ill treated (I may venture to affirm as ill as we) shewed no disposition to pursue, and as I thought your receiving this intelligence as speedily as possible, might be conducive to his Majesty's service, I ordered the Ruffel by private signal (as she appeared to have suffered the least in her masts and rigging) to proceed directly for Statia, where I doubt not she is safely arrived. The remainder of my division, including the watering ships, are all here and repairing their damages, in order to be ready to accompany your Excellency to a more equal conflict.

"Our loss on this occasion is not so considerable as might have been expected from so unequal a contest, but the fate of Captain Brisbane, of the Alcide, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon shot early in the affair, is much to be lamented.

"The conduct of the officers and seamen of his Majesty's fleet on this occasion begs description; the fighting themselves clear of so superior a fleet, carries with it conviction, which my eulogium could add no lustre to, and I flatter myself will merit his Majesty's approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD."

N E W - Y O R K, June 4.

A Port L'Orient paper of the 16th of March, found on board the prize mentioned in our last, to be sent in here from that port, mentions the arrival of a courier from the Empress of Russia, to her Amba-

sador the Prince Galitzin, at the Hague, with a memorial for their High Mightinesses, informing them, that the court of Petersburg would be happy in bringing about a peace between the United States and the court of Great-Britain; and that the same courier pursued his journey to London with the like accounts for M. Samolin, the Russian Minister in England.

The above mentioned paper, we are told, makes the British fleet gone to the relief of Gibraltar, amount to 35 ships of the line.

B A L T I M O R E, June 5.

We hear a letter has been received by the Legislature of this state, from the Honourable the Continental Congress, requesting them to send two gentlemen of the first abilities to their body, to assist in business of the highest importance.—It is said this requisition has been made in consequence of a letter received from Colonel Laurens, at Paris. What this business is; time will unfold—at present the publick are of opinion that it is relative to a negotiation of peace, to be set on foot between the belligerent powers; and that France is desirous of knowing from the grand council of America, what will be their ultimatum on this important subject.

On the 4th ult. Brigadier-General M'Lean, commander in chief at Halifax, (Nova-Scotia) died there.

On Friday last General Wayne's division of continental troops, consisting of 960 effectives, crossed Patowmack at Nowland's-Ferry, about 12 miles from Frederick-Town, on their route to join the Marquis de la Fayette.

The brig Unity, of 14 guns, Capt. Brown, with a cargo of 103 hogheads of tobacco, bound for France, was lately taken in Cheapeake-Bay, by the British frigate Guadaloupe, and sent to New-York.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 13.

In a late riot at Amsterdam, numbers of Englishmen have lost their lives. At present no man who speaks the English language is permitted to walk the streets, without our union cockade in his hat.

The privateer ship of war, the Earl Cornwallis, (belonging to Charlestown, Henry Davis, commander) formerly the Morning Star of this port, sailed from Charlestown some time the latter end of March last, with dispatches to Admiral Sir B. Rodney, and on a cruise, she arrived in fifteen days at St. Eustatia, then proceeded to Old Road in the island of St. Christophers, where they prepared to give the ship a parliament heel, cleared the ship, shifted her guns and provisions, and man'd the masts and yards, when all of a sudden she fell over, and immediately sunk in twenty fathom water. There was fifty-two of the crew drowned, amongst whom was the Captain of mazines; the Admiral sent up two 64 gun ships from St. Eustatia, to endeavour to weigh her, but to no purpose.—This account came by a person who was then on board, and saved his life by swimming on shore, and concealed himself at a plantation, until an opportunity offered for St. Thomas, when he took a passage and then came to this port, he being an American, who was impressed, and carried aboard by force at Charlestown.

On Sunday arrived the brig Allday, from Cork, late commanded by Captain Stewart, she was taken by the Fair American, and an eastern privateer. Her cargo beef, pork, butter, and Irish linens. She sailed from Cork the 28th of March.

The Captain of the prize says, that a fleet of about 170 transports and victuallers, having on board near 4000 troops, bound to Charlestown, Cheapeake, and New-York, sailed from Cork on the twenty-seventh of March; and that the grand British fleet, consisting of 32 ships of the line, and a great number of transports, &c. destined for the relief of Gibraltar, having touched at Cork for the purpose of taking in troops, also left the last mentioned place on the 27th of March, and after escorting the fleet destined for America, into a certain latitude, shaped their course for Gibraltar, leaving a 64 gun ship and a frigate, to protect the fleet bound to this continent.

The Baltimore paper of the 5th inst. has the following paragraph: "By a gentleman from Fredericksburg we are informed, that the main body of the British army (consisting of about 6000) under Earl Cornwallis, were, by the last accounts, at Hanover Court-House; that several detachments of this army had destroyed large quantities of tobacco, &c. at Page's and Allet's ware-houses; and that the Marquis de la Fayette was about thirty miles northward of the enemy, expecting the arrival of General Wayne, with his division."

Extract of a letter from the Lieutenant of Bedford county, dated June 2, 1781.

"By an express this moment from Frank's town, we have the disagreeable news that a party of volunteers, from Bedford, was going to Frank's town; a party of Indians fell in with them this morning, and killed thirty, and only seven made the ir escape to the garrison of Frank's town."

Thursday last came into this port a prize sloop, late from Charlestown, bound to New-York, taken by the Revolution privateer, Captain J M'Nachtane, of this port.

The following are the letters found among the papers of Lieut. M'Pherson, alluded to in General Greene's letter, published last week.

Extract of a letter to Lord Rawdon, from a person at Bluefields, Musquito-Shore, who signs S. L.

"Your Lordship will have heard of a late expe-

dition to the Spanish Main; such a complete destruction from disorders incident to their climate, was scarcely ever known before; the scene is closing for the present, by an evacuation of St. John's, the garrison of which place is expected here shortly, and I shall then proceed to Jamaica. The cause of the troops retiring so precipitately to the harbour of St. John's, was owing to the want of provisions; they were at the same time reduced to so few fit for duty, that little was expected from their exertions, though it was determined to carry the Spanish post at the head of the river, which commands the passage into the lake of Nicaragua. The vessel is watering, and I am obliged to close this sooner than I intended I am, &c."

Copy of a letter from Lord Huntington to Lord Rawdon.

The mail being to be made up to-night for Charlestown, I sit down to fulfil my promise of writing to you by every packet, though I should have ever so little news to transmit to you. I have put my letter into the general post-office, and let it take its fate. The acquittal of Lord George Gordon, and the failure of the enterprize against St. Vincent, form the news of the day. Rodney debarked Vaughan on the island, where, finding the Americans had done no damage to the works, and that they appeared well manned, a council of war was held, and they re-embarked without the loss of a man. It is suggested that government did not wish to convict Lord George Gordon, for fear of offending the Scotch fanatics. As to the war, it is a trial of skill with our neighbours and the Americans, whether we have not the longest purse, and by so much the longest that we will see them out, notwithstanding the wretched conduct of our leaders of all denominations. Government have offered thirty odd millions, and we want but thirteen; judge whether there is a probability of making war, with such a country as this, to advantage.

In your letter, my dear nephew, answer me this question—Is it your opinion, now that you are better acquainted with the temper of the southern colonies, that our friends in North-America is sufficient to regain and maintain a superiority over the rebels, if they were properly assisted and supported by an able and judicious commander and negotiator in chief, which should be sent from this country, and that without extraordinary military efforts on our part? We expect news from Lord Cornwallis every hour.

Adieu, &c. HUNTINGTON.

Copy of another letter, from the same to the same.

Your sister Anna, your brother John, and myself, have just finished our summer's stay at the park, where we have wanted nothing but your company, to make us completely happy. We have had a succession of agreeable friends, who have kept up a continual cheerfulness for three months, and they have now all left us, except Mr. and Mrs. Delancey, who remain with us till next Monday, when we shall depart from hence, earnestly wishing that you may be with us next year. Indeed my dear nephew, I have so many weighty reasons for pressing your return, that I do not know how to enter into the long detail by letter. You know I have encouraged your serving in America as a Palestrum, where I thought you would exercise your body and mind to great advantage; for knowledge is only to be got by experience; and that philosophy which regards the study of mankind, and conduces to the wisdom of one's future conduct, and the tranquillity of one's mind, is best learnt in busy scenes of action, whether military or political. You have likewise paid your contingent of statute work, to the society of which you are a member. It now becomes you to look for other situations, where you may pursue the same plan more advantageously for yourself and your country. Credit can be the only motives for your longer stay where you are, and neither of them can be acquired there. I will say nothing on the score of military attainments, it will not bear an argument, and the wretched conduct of affairs ever since the commencement of the war, has so depreciated us in the eyes of the rest of the powers of Europe, that your services will not entitle you to further credit, than you gained long since. Your health, my dearest nephew, is so valuable to me, and the rest of your family, that it ought to be your duty to consult the re-establishment of it. You ought to appear at home, and be known here, if you intend the remainder of your life shall be active. Here I could say much, but will defer it till we meet. You have got the half pay for your regiment, and therefore your absence cannot be called a desertion of their interest. Come then home, my dearest Frank, as soon as you can conveniently, and be sure to pay

attention to General Clinton, who has represented you in his dispatches in the fairest and most honourable light possible. Lord Stormont wished me to inform you of this, and I am sure you will make the most prudent use of it. I am mighty anxious to see you, and have much to say to you: adieu. I accompany your sister to Lord Bagot's, and lady Charlotte Talbot's, she then will proceed to Ireland, and I to Berkshire, in my way to London, for the meeting of the new Parliament, the 31st October.

Your's, my dearest nephew, most cordially, and most unalterably,

HUNTINGTON.

Copy of a letter from Governor Martin to Lord Rawdon, Watson's plantation, four miles from Wilmington.

I have, my dearest Lord, suffered the utmost mortification under the apprehensions that the vessel charged with Lord Cornwallis's dispatches (of whose departure I had no intimation, until after his Lordship's letters were making up) would fail for Charlestown, without one line from me, to testify my unalterable and high respect and esteem for your Lordship.

Captain Inglis, of the Delight, whom I have met with this moment, thinks he may have a possibility of conveying my warmest and sincerest wishes to you: but that he cannot find time to enlarge upon the business of our campaign, which would admit of long detail. I will not therefore enter upon it slightly, but reserve myself for another occasion, which I cannot fail to find soon. Suffice it to say, that gallant exploits have been done, which tell from the thinness of our ranks, which I have little hopes to see filled by our friends of their countrymen. My Highlanders have hitherto failed.

With a constitution such as mine, so shattered, and so worn out, it is a wonder how I have held together at all. I have such warnings of my age and infirmities, however, as lay me, independent of all other considerations, under the necessity of seeking aid from my native air, and I shall embark with Captain Broderick, infinitely regretting, that I cannot wait on you, my dear Lord, to receive your commands, which it will be always my greatest pride and pleasure to obey. From expressions in your Lordship's late letters to Lord Cornwallis, I am happy to find you looking across the Atlantic still, tho' sincerely grieved to find, that you have reasons on the score of health for so doing.—I pity Lord Cornwallis from my heart, when I consider the irreparable loss he must sustain in your Lordship. But if my opinion has one grain of weight, suffer not, my dear Lord, any consideration to prevent you from the resolution of going to England, and save a life so invaluable to your friends and to your country.—There let me hope to enjoy the happiness of meeting your Lordship soon, and to pay that devotion, &c. &c.

JOS. MARTIN.

LORD RAWDON.

TRENTON, JUNE 20.

A New-York paper of the 11th inst. mentions the capture and arrival there of the ship Chatham — Smith, master, bound from Philadelphia to St. Croix.

From respectable authority we learn, that a 50 gun ship, and two frigates, have lately arrived at Rhode-Island from Old France. They have brought over a number of recruits, a large quantity of military stores, and a considerable sum of money.

The Alliance, Captain Barry, with her convoy, is said to have also arrived at Boston about the same time.

We are informed that the traitor Arnold lately returned to New-York from Virginia, and brought with him a very large quantity of plunder.—The natural disposition of this wretch for that species of business, of which he gave notable examples in the plundering of Montreal and Philadelphia, was so little relieved by us, that it became necessary for him to change sides. He hath now placed himself among characters perfectly suited to his own propensity, and it is hoped such amiable companions may not be separated!

In consequence of the interruption of the post-rider between Fish-Kill and Morris-Town, we have received no eastern papers for three weeks past.

NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT to repeal sundry Acts restricting the trade and commerce of this state.

WHEREAS the present interest of the state requires that all restrictions on trade and commerce should be taken off, excepting with the enemies of this and the United States; Therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That the Act, intitled, An Act to restrain the exportation of pitch, tar and turpentine, and other naval stores, from the state of New-Jersey, passed the twentieth day of September, one thousand

seven hundred and seventy-seven; and the Act, intitled, An Act to prevent engrossing, forestalling and enhancing the prices of produce, manufacture and merchandize within this state, passed the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; together with the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh sections of an Act, intitled, An Act for the more speedy and effectual procurement of supplies for the army of the United States, passed the fourth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, shall be, and the same are hereby respectively repealed.

Passed at Princeton, June 8, 1781.
M. EWING, jun. Clk. of Gen. Assen.

An ACT to repeal sundry Acts making the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state a legal tender, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the several compulsory acts heretofore passed to support the credit of paper money, have not answered the good purposes thereby intended;

SECT. 1. BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby Enacted by the authority of the same, That the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the Act, intitled, An Act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state, passed the ninth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, declaring the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state, a legal tender in payment of debts, as of equal value with gold and silver, and inflicting certain fines and penalties on any person who shall be convicted of making any difference in favour of, or giving any preference to gold or silver, compared in value with the said bills of credit; and the supplement thereto, passed the fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, as also the eleventh and twelfth sections of the Act, intitled, An Act for striking the sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, of the denomination of Seven Shillings and Six-pence and under, and directing the mode for redeeming the same, passed the ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, be, and the same hereby are respectively repealed.

2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases where any person or corporation, being a creditor, shall, before the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, sue or prosecute for any debt or demand due by contract, obligation or otherwise, made and entered into before the passing of this Act, the defendant in such action may, and he is hereby authorized to make a tender in open court, in the usual form of law, of the principal sum due, and the interest thereon, together with the costs which have accrued on such suit, in the bills of credit issued on the faith of this state, at their nominal value; which tender in court, of debt and costs as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is declared to be a full discharge of such debt and costs: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any creditor from demanding security of his debtor, where he supposes himself in danger of losing his debt; and in such case, if the debtor shall neglect or refuse to give sufficient security, he shall be deprived of the benefit of the before-mentioned tender.

Passed at Princeton, June 13, 1781.

M. EWING, jun. Clk. of Gen. Assen.

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his STORE at Trenton Landing, an assortment of medicines, amongst which are the following articles:

ANTIMONY, aloes, anniseed, balsam capivi, calomel, camphire, cream of tartar, cochineal, Carolina pink-root, flour of brimstone, fly-stone, glauber and epsom salts, isinglass, jalap, ipecacuanha, magnesia, liquorish-ball, opium, olive oil, oil of spike, quicksilver ointment, spirits of turpentine, &c.—With a complete assortment of patent medicines.

ALSO to be sold at the same store, an assortment of West-India goods, hard ware, groceries, &c. as low as can be purchased in Philadelphia, viz. rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, molasses, salts of different sorts, cotton, indigo, spices of every kind, mustard, oatmeal, barley, rice, sago, allum, copperas, Castile and English hard soap, corks, stone, earthen and wooden ware, black bottles, tar, tobacco, snuff, whiting, chalk, fishing lines, hooks and swivels of different sizes, chalk lines, stone lime by the bushel or larger quantity, oakum, English and Dutch grafs scythes, cradling ditto, iron tea-kettles, waggon boxes, nails, whisky, geneva in cafes, logwood, redwood, verdigrise, grindstones, mops, Indian corn by the bushel, old canvas for saddlers, pickled sturgeon, sturgeon, lamp and linseed oil, lampblack, &c. Also, some very fine hair powder, &c. &c. &c.

Said RICHARDS buys mustard seed, fire-wood, and several sorts of country produce—He has a shallop, with proper stores, and a careful person to deliver and receive goods, that is always on the spot.

June 13, 1781.

From the London Publick Advertiser, March 2.

S I R,
POLITICIANS of all nations are, I believe, agreed, That Russia at this conjuncture is the most powerful state of Europe. The House of Bourbon, in all its united branches, may justly lay claim to the next rank in power. The two great German Potentates, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia, will, from their situation, ambition, and opposite views, perpetually watch each other's motions; one of them will not espouse any of the belligerent parties, without a resolution to oppose and thwart the views of the other. Mutual caution will in all probability keep them out of the fray; nor will the Empress of Russia be diverted from her present system of maintaining an equal right to the navigation of the seas: By which is meant the not exposing her vessels to be searched under this supposition, that free ships make free bottoms. In this plan of a Mare Liberum, so learnedly contended for by the great Grotius, against our Selden, in his Mare Clausum, she is supported by the two northern powers; to which at last the Dutch have acceded. I have honoured some of our wisest Ministers, with the supposition that they willingly gave into the shallow and rapacious views of the Scotch cabinet, in declaring hostilities against the Dutch, with an almost certain prospect of putting an end to this savage and unnatural war with our old American friends: I have said that the Empress of Russia will consider the Dutch as sufferers for their becoming parties to the combined neutrality; and though this great princess will do nothing precipitately, but try all fair methods to prevail upon our court to hearken to reasonable terms, before she proceeds to extremities, yet it may be depended upon that she will protect the Dutch, and oblige us to do them justice.

We have been unhappily driven by an inordinate lust of power, and an arbitrary scheme of levying taxes upon the colonies, unfounded in justice, policy, or even expedience. America is now become the grave of Britons. We have tried every art of cruelty and cajolement; nay, we have at last done what should have been tried several years since. We have renounced, by a publick declaration of Sir Henry Clinton, all right of taxation; but at the same time that we confess our errors, that we abolish all parliamentary acts of grievance and oppression, and renounce all claims to internal imposts, by which we plainly confess that we have been in the wrong, and hereby justified their resistance; I say, after all this, even in our invitation to peace and concord, we stile them by the odious name of rebels! How absurd and ridiculous is such a conduct!

That the continuing this diabolical war must end in our ruin and confusion, is, I think, very evident to all the world. The accident which seemed to be so very favourable to our hopes, has turned out a sad proof of the contrary: The soldiers who left Washington's army in disgust have manifested themselves, notwithstanding their secession, firm friends to the cause of America. Could British soldiers have acted on better principles than these men? Can we produce an instance parallel to it? They return to their duty on the redress of their grievances, and they surrendered up those men who tried to seduce them into the British service. We have lost the hearts of the Americans, and never shall be able, I fear, to regain them. The colonies wanted nothing but money, and our humane Scotch Ministers have declared war with the Dutch in order to supply them. They may talk, if they please, of discovering the plan of a treaty, entered into between the Americans and the merchants of Amsterdam, but they have not pretended to have discovered any thing like a loan from the states of Holland, to the states of America; but I will venture to prophecy, that they will soon hear of a very large one from that quarter, which will enable Congress to cloathe their troops, to pay them regularly, and to carry on the war with efficient vigour, as well as resolution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Feb 26. VATICINATOR.

WANTED immediately,

A Blacksmith,

WHO understands his business well—to whom good wages and constant employment will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Monday the 4th instant, at Raritan Landing, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, without any artificial mark, about five years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

June 11, 1781. 3w JOHN BRAY.

Thomas Leiper,

TOBACCONIST,

HAS removed from Spruce and Water-streets, to the East side of Water-street, the seventh door above Market-street, where he has for Sale, Scotch SNUFF and Manufactured TOBACCO of the first Quality.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1781. 3w*

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately, A LARGE and commodious dwelling-house in Bordentown, with stable, chair-house, a large garden and pasture lot, all in good repair.—For terms apply to Joseph Carfon, in Philadelphia, or Joseph POTTS in Bordentown.

Said POTTS has for sale, an excellent light waggon, covered with leather, almost new, and a strong two horse waggon.

June 3, 1781. 3w*

Forty Pounds hard Money Reward.

ESCAPED from the guard at Hillsborough in the county of Somerset, in the morning of the 30th May last, Joseph Brown and Andrew Lintnor; the first formerly went by the name of Joseph Hubbs, is about 35 years of age, six feet high, and of slender make, he has brown hair, and is remarkable for having two spots of white hair on the crown of his head. The second, to wit, Andrew Lintnor, is about five feet six inches high, close well set, brown hair, and about 30 years of age. Whoever apprehends the above persons and delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward, or one half, if only one of them be taken and delivered as aforesaid.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

May 1st, 1781. 3w

TO BE SOLD,

FOR HARD MONEY,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 1000 acres, lying in the Corporation of New-Brunswick, on South-River, joining the island belonging to John Lawrence, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia. The place is well situated, having a good house and excellent orchard on it, and fresh meadow that will cut yearly at least one hundred loads of hay, a shad-fishery within thirty yards of the house, where great quantities of them are taken in the season, with other fish. The land is well timbered and convenient for the New-York market, having commodious landing places for boats of ten cords, from which place a number were employed to the New-York market.—For further particulars enquire of Levinus Clarkfon, at New-Brunswick, Jacobus Van Zandt, at Morris-Town, or Joseph Milnor, at Trenton, who will agree for the same. An indisputable title will be given.

January 12, 1781. tbctf

One Thousand Continental Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber in Hopewell, a negro man named Toney, about 35 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ANDREW BLACKWELL.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour him at their peril. May 8, 1781. 1w† tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick township, Suffex county, state of New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the best clover, timothy, and blue grass. It is excellent for raising hemp, and well calculated for raising and fattening cattle. There are on the premises, beside the dwelling-house, a pretty good Dutch barn, stables, barracks and spring-house, upwards of one hundred apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; also a never failing spring of water sufficient for a hemp-mill, and situated conveniently to water a considerable quantity of the meadow. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the printer of this paper.

Elizabeth-Town Stage Waggon.

THE subscribers inform the PUBLICK, that they have provided a convenient FLYING STAGE WAGGON, with four horses at the end of every twenty miles, suitable for carrying passengers and their baggage; and do engage to go two trips in every week, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, with this flying stage, after the 20th of May, 1781, and so continue till timely notice is given to the publick.—Will set out from the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-street, between Market and Arch-street, on every Monday and Thursday morning, precisely at the rising of the sun, breakfast at the Four-Lanes-End, shift horses, cross the New-Ferry just above Trenton Falls, dine at Jacob Bergen's, at Princeton, shift horses, lodge at Brunswick, the next day at Elizabeth-Town at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The same, every Tuesday and Friday, will set out from Doctor Winans's tavern, in Elizabeth-Town, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, for Brunswick; the next days, every Wednesday and Saturday, will breakfast at Princeton, dine at the Four-Lanes-End, from thence to Philadelphia.

The price for each passenger, from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town, to be Forty Shillings in GOLD or SILVER, or the value thereof in other money; and the like sum for 150 weight of baggage; and the same sum from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and so in proportion according to the length of way and weight.

The subscribers beg leave to return their thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleased to favour them with their custom, and hope for a continuance of the same, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble servants,

GERSHOM JOHNSON, and JAMES DRAKE.

April 30, 1781.

N. B. Notice is hereby given, that Ladies and Gentlemen favouring us with their custom, may depend that they go as cheap in the above stage as in any other passing through Trenton, Princeton, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Single, Dozen, Gross or Thousand, by ISAAC COLLINS,

At the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and good Paper.

WAS taken up a drift in the river Delaware, the 11th of May, ult. a raft of thirty white pine logs about 12 or 13 feet long, and two 36 feet long. Any person or persons proving his or their property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber, at Burlington,

BRYEN DOREN.

N. B. If no application is made for them, they will be sold on the 25th instant June. 3w*

Three Pounds in Gold or Silver Reward.

RAN away on Sunday night last, the 27th of this instant, from the subscriber living in Newtown Buck's County, Pennsylvania; a Negro woman named FANN, a short thick wench, about 18 or 19 years of age, very black, thick lips: had on a short gown and petticoat made of linsley, black and white stripes, a large bundle of other cloths for herself and female child, about three years old; it is expected she has been assisted by some negro or mulatto. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro wench and child, so that her master may have them again, shall receive the above Reward paid by SAMUEL YARDLEY.

May 29, 1781.

3w†

PRINTING PAPER,

Of different SIZE and QUALITY.

By the REAM or HUNDRED REAMS, Bookbinders and Bonnet PASTEBOARDS, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Made and to be SOLD or EXCHANGED for

R A G S,

By STACY POTTS, in Trenton.

A QUANTITY OF

Writing Paper

To be SOLD cheap for READY MONEY, at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Wool or Flax.

THE Printer will thank any of his customers, to whom it may be convenient, and who may be in arrear for this Gazette, if they will pay him in either of those articles.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Two Thirds of a Dollar hard Money each the first Week, and One Sixth for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion, or the real Exchange in Paper Currency—and by whom Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received.